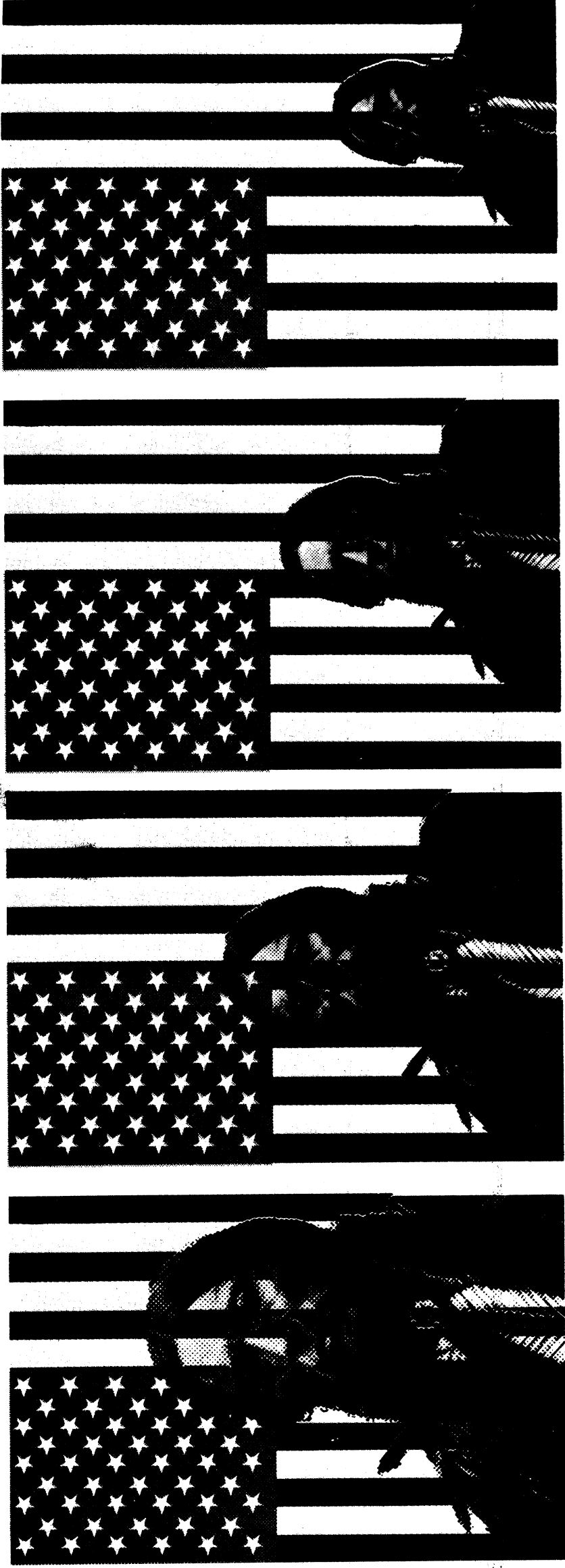


The American Way



"They gave us from the Missouri River up to Little Big Horn. They keep cutting that down. Now they're going to cut us down to one 80-acre tract, 65 houses. They're going to pull all the people off their own land. Next thing they're going to do is sell it. And the non-Indian is the only one with the money to buy it."

--Severt Young Bear, a Sioux Indian who lives in the village of Porcupine on the Pine Ridge Reservation.

LNS

#684

MARCH 12, 1975

PACKET #684
March 12, 1975

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Correspondents: Schofield Coryell--Paris

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"What this Supreme Court seems to mean," said Lewis, "Is that you can't protect the information that comes from anonymous sources. It could work to discourage people from communicating with the media.

"There is no question," he added, "that grand juries are being used for discovery purposes and not to weigh evidence against people, and that is a sad state of affairs for this country."

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killings, "as Black students rose to speak to their needs, they have been suppressed by 'white America's police machine,' and as a result many defenseless and unarmed Black students were murdered.

"November 16, 1972 was no different," the statement continued. "Once again the 'monster' has shown its insensitivity to struggles of Black people and its readiness and willingness to murder people who call for change inside its institutions."

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(Thanks to Ken Lawrence and Walter Collins for this story).

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LIBERATION News Service
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[See graphics in this packet to accompany this.]

CONSUMPTION OF ARTIFICIAL BABY MILK IN THIRD WORLD
LINKED TO MALNUTRITION;
FOOD FIRMS CONDEMNED

LIBERATION News Service

NEW YORK (LNS) -- In Nigeria, billboards depict a cheerful mother bottle feeding her healthy, looking baby. Artificial milk formulas promote "strength and vigor," the advertisements say. In Jamaica, commercial milk sales representatives dressed in nurse costumes stand outside post-natal clinics and give mothers free samples of artificial milk formulas.

At the same time when mothers in developed countries are discovering that breast feeding is healthier and more economical than formula feeding, multinational milk conglomerates are mounting aggressive marketing campaigns to convince mothers in developing countries to feed their babies artificial formulas.

Irresponsible promotion of artificial baby milks has reached such a pitch in Third World countries that an outright ban is now thought necessary by many medical authorities to prevent disastrous effects on child health and nutrition.

"Third World babies are dying because their mothers bottle feed them with western style infant milk," charges a report, "The Baby Killer," by an independent British agency, War on Want. "Many that do not die are drawn into a vicious cycle of malnutrition and disease that will leave them physically and intellectually stunted for life."

Although most artificial baby milks are quite adequate foods when used under optimum conditions, bottle feeding is actually detrimental in communities where the standard of living is low, housing is poor, and mothers do not have access to the basic facilities that the companies take for granted.

Under such conditions, prevalent in Third World nations, the bottle itself becomes a source of dangerous infection. Most milk and baby food advertising is pitched at people whose income permits at least running water and electric cookers, if not refrigerators. Warnings to "sterilize bottles for ten minutes in clean boiling water" or to "keep your unopened baby foods in the fridge" are meaningless to people who cook on hot embers, and have only seen refrigerators on advertising billboards in town.

Among mothers too poor to afford sufficient milk for their babies, it is common to find them giving overdiluted feedings. Babies not killed outright by wasting away, become vulnerable to infection.

"A laborer in Uganda may need to spend a third of the daily wage to buy milk for his or her baby (in Chile 20%, in Tanzania 50%)" reports an article in April 5, 1974 Science Magazine. "The packaged dried milk formulas are even more expensive."

Meanwhile, mother's milk is being wasted. In addition to the human consequence -- malnourished and starving babies -- the Science Magazine article points out that "the national costs of wasting human milks are formidable."

In Kenya, the cost of substituting lost human milk is estimated at \$11.5 million, which is one-fifth of the country's foreign aid. In Chile, where the proportion of children being breast fed at thirteen months fell from 95% to 5% during the last decade, the annual loss of human milk is equivalent to that produced by 32,000 cows.

Furthermore, reports point out that not only is mother's milk the cheapest source of protein, but that for most babies it is more nutritious and wholesome than artificial products. Due to its built-in bacterial effect, even in areas where there is a serious food shortage, breast fed infants tend to remain healthy and to maintain body weight.

Recent research has shown that Chilean babies who were bottle fed during the first three months of their life suffered three times the mortality rate of their brothers and sisters who were exclusively breast-fed. And a survey in Sierra Leone of 717 admissions for malnutrition concluded that the trend toward the early use of milk powder products has contributed heavily to the increase observed in infant malnutrition.

Not only does malnutrition cause immediate suffering, but it causes what many believe to be irreparable damage both physically and mentally.

Malnutrition: The Role of Industry

Despite all of its advantages, breast milk is rapidly losing ground to inferior artificial substances in many developing countries. While the causes of the world-wide decline in breast feeding are complex (linked to urbanization and contact with the "modern" way of life), a major role is being played by the food industry and the commercial promotion that it uses.

Advertising has a large effect on changing women's traditional attitudes towards breast feeding. When asked why they insist on bottle feeding, often against medical advice, many mothers simply reply that they heard on the radio that the bottled milks are essential.

Not only are milk and baby food advertisements carried on television, in the press, and on advertising boards, but mother and child health centers operating on tight budgets receive colorful posters and free samples.

Mothers, already impressed by the clinic surroundings, are ready to believe that the free samples given to them are products vastly superior to their own milk.

Promotion efforts are often even more sinister. "Mothercare personnel" -- company sales women dressed as nurses but not necessarily qualified -- dispense advice on baby care in clinics and during home visits. "Some nurses will be paid a commission on sales results in their area," stated on industry man as reported in the War on Want investigation. "Sometimes they will also be given the added stick that if they don't meet those objectives, they will be fired."

Free bottles, samples and gift gimmicks are other common practices employed by most companies.

"It's a highly competitive market and the hospital is an obvious place to reach the new mother," asserted Bob A. Benton, director of nutritional research at Ross Laboratories, a division of Wyeth Laboratories. Wyeth is one of three American baby food companies most active in developing countries.

"We don't tell them to bottle feed instead of breast feed," says Benton. "In fact all our nurses are trained to teach all aspects of mothercraft, including breast-feeding, but the problem is, you want to get the woman started off on your product before someone else's."

The two leading U.S. milk formula producers, Mead Johnson and Company (makers of Enfamil and Prosobee), and Ross Laboratories (Similac and Iso-mil) are the number two and three largest infant milk suppliers in developing countries behind the Swiss frontrunner, Nestle.

Mead Johnson and Ross Laboratories were recently named in an anti-trust suit due to their practices of supplying maternity hospitals in the U.S. with free formulas, in return for hospital staff members agreement to recommend the brand names to the mothers.

Some countries have taken active steps to protect mothers and children from the attentions of baby food companies. The Nairobi (Kenya) City Council has banned milk nurses from its clinics, and in a number of countries, the nurses have to work outside of the clinics. Niger permits no demonstrations or advertising of bottle feeding techniques at mother and child health centers, and in Nigeria, the federal government recently published a Food and Drugs Decree which gives authorities the power to control all infant food production among other things.

In Zambia, the nationalized food company which produces "Dawn" powdered milk states clearly in its advertising: "The best food for your child is mother's milk. Don't feed your child artificially unless you are sure you have the money to buy the milk."

Unlike nationalized companies, however, multinational competitors care less about the way their product is used or the national interests of the country where they are selling it. "Milk companies exist to make money for their share holders," explains the War on Want report. "And it is commercial competition that creates many of the problems we have mentioned."

The report encourages governments to regulate the companies activities, limit their advertising, and ensure that supplies are distributed first to those in need -- babies whose mothers cannot breast feed, twins, orphans, etc.

"But an intangible problem is the relation of the milk companies to the governments of many of the developing countries," the report points out. "Any government with an economy dependent on cocoa, coffee, tea, sugar and similar crops is clearly in no position to dictate terms to organizations like Nestles and Wyeth, whose parent company is one of the USA's big food corporations."

The industry's resources are far greater than

those of many Third World countries. Nestle's annual turnover, for example, exceeds the gross national product of Kenya by over \$1 billion, and Nestle's profits in 1974 exceeded the entire Gross National Product of Liberia, a country with 1.2 million people.

The War on Want report stresses the importance for pressure to be applied on the companies in their home countries. In both Nigeria and Sierra Leone, official sources have expressed their hope that such pressure would help halt the industry's promotion efforts. Already there has been a response in Switzerland where one group is locked in a legal battle with Nestle.

* * *

Copies of the War on Want report "The Baby Killer" can be obtained by writing to 467 Caledonian Road, London, N79BE, England.

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[See packet #630 for background.]

SUPREME COURT LETS STAND CONTEMPT CONVICTION OF RADIO STATION WHICH REFUSED TO GIVE SLA TAPES TO GRAND JURY

LOS ANGELES (LNS) -- The Supreme Court let stand the contempt of court conviction of a Los Angeles reporter who refused to provide police with the original of a taped communique from the Symbionese Liberation Army. The high court refused on February 14 to hear an appeal by radio station KPFK general manager Will Lewis, who was jailed last summer for refusing to yield to a grand jury.

The United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit had originally upheld the contempt citation saying that the grand jury was performing its proper duty. Justice William O. Douglas then ordered Lewis released from jail until the Supreme Court could act on his appeal.

The board of directors of the Pacifica Foundation, which owns KPFK and three other listener-sponsored radio stations, agreed to comply with the Supreme Court ruling. Lewis turned over to the grand jury the original of a tape from the SLA, and a xeroxed communique from the Weather Underground which KPFK received after the offices of California Attorney General Evelle Younger were bombed.

"What can we do?" asked Lewis. "We went to the Supreme Court and we lost. They can just subpoena us to death. There are three more subpoenas against us now and one against KPFA in Berkeley. We plan to fight them to the Supreme Court also."

Lewis is also currently facing jail on April 21 for refusing to give the government originals of communiques from the New World Liberation Front, an organization which has claimed responsibility for several recent west coast bombings. An appeal ruling is expected by then.

Lewis furnished police with copies of all communiques they wanted, but refused to provide the originals, arguing that KPFK is covered by California's Shield Law which protects reporters from having to testify about their news sources.

(CONTINUED ON INSIDE OF FRONT COVER.)

(see graphics.)

VOICES FROM WOUNDED KNEE 1973: AN LNS BOOK REVIEW

Voices From Wounded Knee 1973. Published by Akwesasne Notes, Mohawk Nation, via Roosevelttown, N.Y. 13683. 263 pages. 250 photographs. \$4.95

February 27 through May 8 of 1975 marks the second anniversary of the 71-day occupation of the town of Wounded Knee by over 300 Oglala Sioux and American Indian Movement (AIM) supporters.

Much has happened--and not happened--in the two years since those in Wounded Knee protested the corrupt tribal leadership of Richard Wilson and demanded a return to the 1868 Treaty in which the U.S. government had guaranteed the Sioux's sovereignty.

In the agreement to end the siege, the government promised to investigate the Tribal government, to curb the terror on the reservation, and to reexamine the 1868 Treaty. But no such actions have been taken.

Those who took part in the occupation still face the largest and most complex trial in the history of the U.S. So far, five of the seven most serious indictments--against AIM leaders--have been dismissed either for government misconduct or lack of evidence. And almost all of the lesser cases dealt with so far have also ended in acquittal or dismissal. Nearly 100 cases are still left to be tried, however, with all the wasted time, money and energy that that entails.

The last two years have also seen heightened action on the part of Native Americans throughout the country--the Menominee occupation in Wisconsin, Mohawks in up-state New York, Navahoes in Shiprock, New Mexico.

But the occupation of Wounded Knee, 1973 remains an historic event the spirit of which lives on in *Voices From Wounded Knee*, published by Akwesasne Notes, an international newspaper by, for and about native peoples.

The 263-page book, complete with 250 photos and maps, is, the editors stress, "in the words of the participants." It consists of transcripts of tape recordings done throughout the seventy-one days by members of the alternate press. The result is a keen sense of what it was like inside Wounded Knee (something your local "established" newspaper or TV network news never provided), as well as why there ever needed to be a Wounded Knee 1973.

"The Indian must conform to the white man's ways, peaceably if they will, forcibly if they must," wrote the Commissioner on Indian Affairs in his 58th annual report on October 1, 1889. "This civilization may not be the best possible, but it is the best the Indians can get. They can not escape and must either conform to it or be crushed by it."

The following winter of 1890, U.S. Government forces massacred nearly 300 Indian people, mainly women and children, in the town of Wounded Knee, after the Indians had surrendered all but one of their weapons.

Voices from Wounded Knee gives a brief but solid history of the Sioux and their abortive attempts to make peace with the U.S. and retain their sovereignty.

Many accounts come from local Wounded Knee residents who took part in the 1973 occupation. For instance, when asked why she stayed in Wounded Knee throughout the occupation, Oglala Sioux Rachel Hollow Horn replied:

"Because I have a wound that was never healed. Back in 1890, my grandfather was in that massacre. And my dad's three older brothers were shot and killed. My grandfather escaped with wounds. He died later. I wasn't in the fighting [in 1973] but I stayed because I didn't want to see them die alone. 'If they are going to be wiped out,' I said, 'I want to be one of them'."

Voices also details the long and frustrating attempts on the part of the Oglala Sioux to get rid of tribal chairman Richard Wilson; a struggle which led directly to the February 8 occupation. The tribal council system, of which the tribal chairman is head, was imposed on Indians throughout the nation in the 1934 Indian Reorganization Act.

"Right from the day he took office on the 10th of April, 1972, people constantly been fighting him," explained Severt Young Bear who lives in Porcupine, another small town on the Pine Ridge Reservation. "Because of some of the under-table dealings that he done . . . People just know him."

" . . . They want to give us 65 houses in Porcupine," continued Young Bear. "We voted 13 times on this, and each time we defeated this 'cluster housing.' So back in September [1972] Wilson sat down with his Executive Board and said, 'Whether they like it or not, they're going to get those houses . . .'"

"They gave us from the Missouri River up to Little Big Horn. They keep cutting that down. Now they're going to cut us down to one 80-acre tract, 65 houses. They're going to pull all the people off their own land. Next thing they're going to do is sell it. And the non-Indian is the only one with the money to buy it."

On the occupation itself, *Voices* brings life inside Wounded Knee into clear focus--proud, sometimes harrowing and tragic, sometimes joyful, but for many a "community" feeling never before experienced.

One thing that hits home almost immediately is that Wounded Knee truly was a war, with two deaths--Frank Clearwater and Buddy Lamont--and several wounded. Those inside Wounded Knee were armed mostly with hunting rifles and one automatic weapon. They faced a fully equipped modern army, and more than one person likened the situation to that of Vietnam.

"There are a lot of similarities," said Ken Tilsen, a lawyer for the Wounded Knee legal staff. "Obviously there is a corrupt government of 'natives,' who are set up, armed, supplied, financed, propagandized for, and maintained in power by the U.S. Government. Richard Wilson, whom the Government and the press repeatedly style 'the elected leader of the Pine Ridge Reservation people,' plays a role like that of Thieu and Ky in South Vietnam--ruling and repressing the people of Pine Ridge in the interest of a foreign power--and in the interest of personal gain."

One Vietnam veteran who helped defend Wounded Knee said, "All you have to do is look around the hills here and you can see about 12 armoured personnel carriers that are nothing but APC's that didn't make it

to Vietnam.

"The men carry the same weapons that are used in Vietnam--the M-16, the M-79 grenade launcher is here, they have star-light scopes that were used for spotting people in the jungle at night time, they have infra-red sensors, trip flares out here in the woods to prevent our foot patrols from coming in. They use helicopters. So the similarities are more than just obvious."

The book also includes transcripts of conversations constantly going on between the government "command post" and Wounded Knee bunker positions. Some of the government communication is on the level of: "If we see one of them long-haired hippie dudes jump out of that bunker in front of us with long black hair with pigtails, we got a Search 4 [search party] out there, and if we capture him, first off we're gonna cut his hair."

Although somewhat longer than necessary, the transcripts give a good sense of the tense situation that existed for so many days--and who was primarily responsible for it. For instance, April 26-27 was marked by fierce firefights in which Buddy Lamont was killed. Early in the fighting Wounded Knee requested a meeting with Marshall Colburn, head of the government forces, to discuss violations of the ceasefire, but the answer some hours later was negative.

"Tell him I just personally wonder what he gets paid for if it's not to try and calm down situations like this," replied the Wounded Knee radio person.

Negotiations between the government and the Indians are also reported in some length. The result--an overwhelming impression of government intransigence. "There is no way that I or any other Secretary can undo the events of the past," said Interior Secretary C. Rogers Morton, who along with many top White House officials refused the Oglala's request to be present at the negotiations.

"If it was wrong for the European to move on to this continent and settle it by pioneerism and combat, it was wrong. But it happened and here we are . . . I pray that [the Indian] will feel himself part of the spirit and strength of America, not a burden to America."

Low level government negotiators continually insisted on an end to the "confrontation" and the laying down of the Indians' arms before other demands would be discussed. At one point AIM leader Russell Means responded:

"Blackmail? I call it blackmail when our children are forced to attend boarding school away from home nine months of the year. When the police jail the drunks but not the bootleggers. When we are forced to deal with white businessmen who dominate our towns. When a tribal chief can hire goons squads with federal funds. When the government holds our land in trust. They offer us two choices--jail or death and to hell with our demands. That's blackmail!"

In addition to the intricate negotiations and the mammoth job of self-defense, Voices gives a beautiful picture of the community inside Wounded Knee; a community of old and young, reservation

and city-born, those steeped in the history and spirituality of their past, and those just discovering it for the first time. There are good descriptions in photographs as well as words of the housing, food and medical brigades, the spiritual gatherings and nightly decision-making meetings, all of which helped to bring people together under a common goal.

Voices from Wounded Knee is a commendable effort to capture the facts and feelings of an event of great importance to the thousands of Native Americans within the U.S. today, as well as those who support their right to self-determination.

- 30 -

(See graphics to go with this article.)
(See packet #597 for information on the first Little Rock incident.)

USS LITTLE ROCK BROTHERS WIN COURT MARTIAL VERDICT; FACE SECOND SET OF TRIALS

NAPLES, Italy (LNS)--After waiting a year to go to trial, ten sailors were acquitted of riot and assault stemming from a November 8, 1973 incident aboard the USS Little Rock.

The sailors, one Puerto Rican and nine black, had been singled out for courts martial arising from a confrontation with 200 white sailors aboard the Little Rock during the ship's maneuvers at the time of the 1973 Mid-East War. The incident was triggered when a black crew member was hit over the head with a monkey wrench by a white sailor who yelled, "I'm going to kill you, nigger."

The November confrontation had climaxed four months of racial tension aboard the ship, during which time black crew members were singled out for harassment and the worst jobs. Black sailors on the Little Rock complained that they were assigned work details when white crew members were permitted ashore.

Court martial proceedings against the Little Rock Brothers were begun in early 1974 by the ship's commander, Captain Peter K. Cullins. Members of the court martial board consisted of high ranking Little Rock officers, all of whom, the defendants complained, were directly involved in discrimination aboard ship.

After six months of deliberation, the U.S. Court of Military Appeals agreed that the officers presiding over the court martial were incapable of handing down an impartial verdict, and the high court ordered a new trial. A new court martial authority threw out charges on eight of the Brothers and found two others guilty of lesser charges.

The Little Rock Brothers face other charges, however, arising from an incident on July 25, 1974, during their detention at a Naples Naval base while waiting the outcome of the Military Appeals Court decision.

The trouble started when the Navy tried to send two of the Little Rock Brothers to a Navy brig (jail) in Rota, Spain. According to GI News, the Little Rock Brothers were awoken at 5:30 a.m. under the guise of a drug search and were told to go to

the barrack's recreation room.

While most of the ten were undergoing "inspection," the Navy tried to spirit two of the Brothers, Donald Brookins and Ediberto Felix, out a side door. The two resisted the transfer and managed to join the others, where they barricaded themselves inside the recreation room.

A Marine riot squad was sent in to transfer Brookins and Felix, but after black members of the riot squad refused to move in, the Little Rock Brothers disarmed the 30 remaining riot squad Marines, taking one of them "hostage." After negotiations with base commander Captain Elfelt, the Navy agreed not to separate Brookins and Felix from the rest of the crew. As it turned out, the "hostage" was a friend of the Little Rock Brothers who had offered to be taken hostage out of a feeling of solidarity.

The Little Rock Brothers regard the outcome of the first court martial as a victory, but are still facing harrassment as they await a second set of courts martial. Messages of solidarity can reach the Little Rock Brothers through the Lawyers Military Defense Committee; 69 Heidleberg 1; Marz-gasse 7; West Germany.

- 30 -

(Thanks to Fight back and GI News for this information.)

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GEORGIA GOVERNOR AND PRISON OFFICIALS SUED FOR INMATE DEATH AT REIDSVILL PRISON

ATLANTA, Georgia (LNS)--The American Cibil Liberties Union (ACLU) of Georgia filed a lawsuit early in January on behalf of Dorothy Griffen, the widow of a prisoner killed by a guard at Reidsville State Prison in November, 1974. The legal action seeks \$300,000 in damages from Georgia governor Jimmy Carter and several Reidsville officials.

The suit charges that Andrew Griffen was the victim of random gun-fire shot into a gathering of 600 prisoners who were staging a work stoppage on November 4. Several other prisoners were wounded in the gun-fire that came from surrounding guard towers, after striking prisoners were forcibly herded into a prison yard by a prison riot squad.

Officials at Reidsville said the group of prisoners rushed the riot control squad before the guards opened fire, but the prisoners insist the strike was peaceful at all times and that the shooting resulted from conflicting orders by the guards themselves. According to testimony from the prisoners, some of the riot squad guards ordered the prisoners to "line up on the double" while others shouted "Don't move or we'll shoot."

Guards fired into the group of prisoners with "stun guns," weapons which shoot bean-bag like projectiles intended to knock the victims down, rather than kill them. As prisoners scattered in every direction to escape the assault, guards began to open fire from the towers, using deadlier weapons.

The November work stoppage, the second prison strike in six months at Reidsville, was organized to protest prison conditions. Like almost all prisons, Reidsvill is overcrowded--2700 prisoners live in a

space meant for 1000, and medical care is completely inadequate. Prisoners there have demanded an end to brutality, and asked for rehabilitative programs, and a prisoner grievance procedure.

Both black and white prisoners joined in the November work stoppage at Reidsville--a prison that was totally segregated until April, 1974, and where prison officials had argued that integration would result only in "racial violence."

When the Nation Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) secured a court order in April to integrate the prison, it also established a prisoner-elected and represented body to work out a plan for integration.

But only a few weeks later, after black and white prisoners had united to pressure the prison administration for reforms, officials disbanded the body of prisoner representatives. In addition, one official stepped up harassment of Black Muslims. Despite the administration's actions, the November work stoppage was joined by black and white prisoners, with all but 50 working prisoners participating.

Prison officials claim their version of the November incident is "backed up" by a video tape made at the time. They have refused, however, to allow review of the tape by a group of 14 Georgia Representatives or an independent investigating body.

Governor Jimmy Carter, known as a "liberal" and a "Presidential hopeful," accepted the Georgia Bureau of Investigation's report justifying the gun-fire, and said a review of the video tape by himself or his staff "wasn't necessary."

The Georgia ACLU will push for the court to order a showing of the tape in June, when the case is expected to be heard.

Meanwhile, twenty organizers of the work stoppage are still confined in the 'Behavior Modification' Center at Jackson Prison in Georgia.

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(Thanks to Gene Guerrero of the ACLU-Georgia, the Great Speckled Bird, and the Southern Patriot for this information.)

GOVERNMENT FINDS ITS OWN GRASS ADDICTIVE

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. (LNS)--The Langley-Porter Neuropsychiatric Institute, a pioneer in electroshock treatment, recently received \$350,000 from the federal government to "study" the effect of marijuana smoking.

The entire \$350,000 was spent studying 32 volunteers who were paid \$25 a day to spend an entire month in a psychiatric ward constantly stoned. The volunteers received a daily dosage of government-grown marijuana equivalent to 80 joints.

Dr. Reese T. Jones, the director of the "scientific study," concluded at the end of the month, "marijuana users develop a physical dependency on the drug."

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(Thanks to Seer's Catalogue for this short.)

(See graphics.)

UFW AND SUPPORTERS END WEEK-LONG "MARCH ON GALLO" "IF YOU WANT SOMETHING YOU HAVE TO FIGHT FOR IT"

By Bob Barber

MODESTO, California(LNS)--An estimated 15,000 people marched through Modesto on March 1 in an overwhelming display of support for the United Farm Workers Union (UFW) boycott of Gallo Wines. Gallo, which produces one-third of the wine in the U.S., is headquartered in Modesto.

The UFW organized the march in support of the company's 500 farm workers, who have been on strike for twenty months ever since the company signed a contract with the Teamsters Union rather than renew a UFW contract.

The massive demonstration capped a week-long march to Modesto by two columns of the Gallo strikers and their supporters. One column, composed mostly of urban UFW sympathizers, marched 110 miles east from San Francisco, led by Gallo strikers and farm workers from the Salinas Valley. The other column, composed of farm workers from all over the San Joaquin Valley, marched 105 miles north from Fresno.

The Flags Tell the Story

The march from Fresno began on Sunday, February 23, with a rally of 600 farm workers. More than 125 people had pledged to march the entire distance behind a large banner--"March on Gallo, 1975."

Almost every marcher carried the red and black huelga flag of the UFW. Sewn onto the flags are the names of the Valley towns where they live--Lamont, Delano, Reedley Parlier, Selma, and slogans from the battles fought over the last decade in these small towns to build a union for farm workers--the Delano grape strike, the DiGiorgio strike, the White River Farms strike, and countless others.

Now there is another strike and the flags say "Boycott Gallo." Every night along the Valley there is a picket line in each of the towns at a liquor store or market. And now the people are marching to Modesto, the center of Gallo's multi-million dollar empire.

The march travels through the heart of the Valley, up Highway 99, the road that migrants have traveled for decades, the road where during the summer harvests the trucks thunder along all day and all night, removing the wealth created by the farm workers.

Soon the new season's work will begin in the valley, and the growers will begin hiring. For years they used the labor contractors to keep a stranglehold on the lives of the workers, to control hiring and firing.

But in 1966 a small group of farm workers from Delano set out to march this same route, 300 miles to Sacramento, to explain to their co-workers that they were on strike in Delano, that they had started a union, that a union meant that the workers should have their own hiring hall.

A number of the people marching against Gallo remember that first march and they look back now and see what they have built in only nine years. "We learned that if you want something, you have to fight for it," says Jessie de la Cruz, "because nobody's going to hand us nothing."

In the early days, this mother of four ran the union's first hiring hall in Parlier, collecting dues and signing up members. Now she works under a UFW contract nearby. "I just couldn't sit home while my brothers and sisters were out here," she says. "Of course we're after Gallo because he's a real racist, but it's also a march against the growers and the contractors--all the people who hire farm workers."

"I remember when Cesar first came to Parlier, going house to house. My husband and I were very interested. Of course, at that time I spent most of my time in the kitchen but I heard them talking and I was all for it.

"The growers were scared of us then and they're scared of us now. I think they're scared because they're not ready to accept orders from Mexican people or have us make rules about our work."

Many of the people marching have been on strike themselves since 1973 when growers the length of the Valley refused to renew UFW contracts. Many of them struck for five years in the late 1960's before the first contracts were won in 1970. They wear four, five, even eight or ten buttons from these early struggles of the UFW.

On the March

The march in reality is a traveling community. A striker from the Fresno area, too old to walk, drives his battered pickup truck with several large water cans always kept full for the marchers. A worker from one of the union contracts drives a van stocked with first aid supplies.

Several of the monitors are continually leading chants and songs--"La huelga, seguro, al Gallo dale duro!--The strike, for sure, will hit Gallo hard!"

One day the marchers had to walk twenty-seven miles, six more than planned because of an unexpected detour required by the Highway Patrol. When the column finally arrived at the town of Merced where they were to stay that night, a group of students from the Chicano students organization MECHA at the local junior college met them with a banner, "MECHA supports the UFW Gallo strikers."

Further on up the road, a plainclothes police officer carefully photographed each marcher with a telephoto lens. Another filmed the march with a movie camera. The next morning the police will find a picket line of 140 silent farm workers outside their office for an hour before the march moves north.

The final three miles of the day's march go through the black and Mexican barrio on Merced's southwest side, where many people work in the fields themselves. Families come out to watch and wave at the marchers, some shaking their heads in amazement to see people walking with difficulty but still chanting "Boycott Gallo" at the top of their lungs.

Two hundred Merced residents packed into a church hall that night to join the marchers in a spirited rally and listen to the group of Gallo strikers who made a brief presentation about their strike.

"Brothers and sisters," said 'Shorty' Gonzales, "excuse me, for I am just a farm worker. But we who went on strike have come tonight to show you that we are still firm in our strike. 'We're here from Salinas, Coachella, Yuma, wherever there are farm workers. We will continue to struggle and that cry--

Huelga!--will continue to be the cry of the farm worker. Thank you."

To this, Cecelia Mendoza, another Gallo striker, added, "Friends, remember that even if the wine doesn't say Gallo, if it's from Modesto, it's Gallo. It's very important for all those who want to help us to boycott Gallo and table grapes and head lettuce."

"One thing," said Pablo Espinoza of the UFW's field office in Lamont and a march organizer, "is that this is not just a movement of the grape or lettuce or farm workers, it is a movement of all men and women who believe in justice and dignity for the working class."

"It will not be the first time or the last time it happens, because we'll be asking for help all the time until we've organized every worker in the country. Que viva la huelga!"

For an entire week, then, the farm workers marched through the Valley. Their column grew longer every day. Every night local residents came to share an evening of music and solidarity with the marchers--400 in Manteca, 400 in Livingston, 600 in Turlock. And finally on the last day, 500 people marched into Modesto.

The UFW's Urban Coalition

The Bay Area march had been kicked off the previous weekend with a rally of 1000 in San Francisco's Union Square on February 22nd. Five hundred people marched through East Oakland on Saturday and 400 through Hayward on Sunday. Both areas are heavily multinational and working class districts.

The column of 250 Modesto marchers was representative of the urban coalition that the UFW has built over the years in support of its organizing efforts--students, clergy, community residents, political activists, trade unionists.

The leadership of the column was farm workers, however, the Juan de la Cruz Brigade of Gallo and grape strikers working on the Los Angeles boycott and workers from the UFW lettuce, strawberry and wine contracts in the Salinas Valley.

One day on the march during a lunch break the de la Cruz Brigade director, Ray Ortiz, explained his views on what happens when farm workers go to the cities to build the boycott. "The hard thing for farm workers who come to the city is not the picketing or the going to jail," he said, "it's the daily routine of city living, and seeing that the boycott is long and difficult, and takes a lot of hard work, patience, and sacrifice."

"But I think that the biggest change is for people who live in the city, because they learn to confront the problems of people who work in the fields. These problems aren't hidden any more out in Delano, or Sabinas."

Theater and music played a major role in both marches. A singing group quickly formed on each contingent; three women in the Bay Area column and three men in the Fresno column. They sang on the march, at rest stops, at the lunch breaks, and at the evening rallies. A dozen new songs were written and new verses added to old songs.

Several Chicano theater groups came to perform for the marchers and community friends at the even-

ing rallies, capped by the appearance of the Teatro Campesino at the Friday and Saturday rallies in Modesto.

Rally in Manteca

By its sixth day, the San Francisco column had grown to 400. These marchers too held rallies every night in the communities where they stayed--700 in Hayward, 300 in Pleasanton, 400 in Livermore, 500 in Tracy and 650 in Manteca.

As the march reached the outskirts of Manteca, it was joined by a column of 150 farm workers and students from the Stockton area who marched south that day 15 miles.

A rally that night in Manteca at the Portuguese Hall featured Cesar Chavez, UFW president. Chavez recalled the Union's first march through the Valley in 1966. "We began the DiGiorgio boycott right there," he said. DiGiorgio was the worst union-buster in agricultural history and you know how long it took before they signed?--87 days. DiGiorgio said they'd tear out every grape vine by the roots before they'd sign with that bunch of communists, but they signed. Now Gallo's singing the same song, but he'll sign too."

Modesto

Finally, on Saturday morning March 1, people poured into Modesto from all over the West Coast, from Arizona and Washington, from Southern California and the Bay Area, from farm worker communities in the Imperial Valley, the Salinas Valley, the San Joaquin Valley, the Santa Maria Valley.

Finally the signal was given and the march lurched forward to begin the final three miles of the journey to the huge, white, unmarked Gallo wine factory. The line of 15,000 people seemed to stretch forever with a different chant or song going every one hundred yards.

During the week of the march, Gallo had mounted a massive public relations campaign including a press conference and two sets of full-page advertisements before and after the march in more than a dozen Bay Area and Valley newspapers. The ads, whose total cost approached \$100,000, said that Gallo's farm workers were not on strike and that the UFW should join with the company in supporting the inclusion of farm workers under the National Labor Relations Act, a move which the Union has strongly opposed because of its elimination of the secondary boycott.

Outside in Graceada Park, meanwhile, the UFW's final rally began with a standing ovation for the Gallo strikers and featured the Teatro Campesino, Joan Baez, and a number of politicians and church leaders who support the Gallo boycott.

Chavez challenged Gallo to immediate elections for the workers and said the UFW would call off its strike and boycott if it lost.

"But if we win," he said, "we want the Teamsters to get out and then we want Gallo to sit down face to face with the strikers and negotiate a contract with the strikers."

"Gallo should know, if he doesn't already, that we'll be here till eternity if that's what it takes."

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PLEASE PAY YOUR MARCH BILLS RIGHT AWAY IF YOU HAVEN'T
ALREADY SO THAT WE CAN PAY OUR BILLS!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
more...

[See packet #680 for related story.]

2 WOMEN IN NEW HAVEN, 5 WOMEN AND A MAN IN LEXINGTON JAILED FOR REFUSING TO TALK TO GRAND JURY

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (LNS)--Two women who refused to talk to a Federal grand jury seeking information about two activist fugitives have been jailed in New Haven after Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall refused to overturn a lower court decision holding them in contempt of court.

Ellen Grusse and Terry Turgeon, both active in the New Haven women's movement, were jailed on March 5 and will be held until the grand jury adjourns on April 1st.

Five women--Jill Raymond, Marla Seymour, Gail Cohee, Debbie Hands and Linda Links--and one man--James Carey--were jailed in Lexington, Kentucky on March 8 for refusing to testify before a grand jury investigating the same case. While an appeal has been filed on their behalf, the six cited for contempt in Lexington could be held until April, 1976.

In both New Haven and Lexington the FBI questioned members of the gay and women's communities about fugitives Susan Saxe and Katherine Power, charged with robbery and murder in a 1970 Boston bank hold up in which a guard was killed. The government alleges that Saxe and Power committed the bank robbery to finance anti-war activities. Both are on the FBI's "Ten Most Wanted" list.

"What is happening here and in Lexington", explained Cookie Polan, a legal worker for the Grusse and Turgeon defense team, "is that people who don't talk to the FBI when they come around get subpoenaed."

Lawyers are arguing that the subpoenas are an illegal use of the grand jury by the FBI, which is not looking for indictments but rather seeking general information that could help them capture Saxe and Power.

The FBI harassment in Lexington has gone beyond using the grand jury as a weapon to try to force people to talk. Besides threatening to subpoena people if they refuse to answer the FBI's questions, agents have been harassing people by informing employers and relatives that they are gay, and by giving friends and relatives of the people subpoenaed false information about them in attempts to induce friends and relatives to cooperate with the FBI.

The FBI does not have general subpoena power and a citizen has the right to refuse to speak with an agent. It is illegal, however, to lie to a federal agent.

"The FBI doesn't have a very good record of finding people these days," notes Robert Sedler, one of the lawyers for the six jailed in Lexington. "They can't find Saxe and Power and they're frustrated so they're willing to abuse the law--which is exactly what they are doing in this case."

While grand juries are sitting for the Saxe and Power case in only Lexington and New Haven so far, harassment by FBI agents of women and gay activists and friends of those subpoenaed has been reported in Albuquerque, Detroit, Seattle and Ann Arbor, Michigan.

A friend of Jill Raymond, one of those indicted in Lexington, reported that he was reached in Detroit by FBI agents who offered to pay his way to Kentucky if he would try to persuade Jill to cooperate with the FBI. The friend said that the FBI agents told him that if he didn't do this Jill would be in great trouble.

Similarly, the Michigan Free Press, an alternative paper in Ann Arbor, Michigan, reported that two well known Ann Arbor gay activists were visited by FBI agents on February 20 who showed them photos of Saxe and Power and warned them that harboring fugitives is a federal offense.

"What this is about really," said Judith Peterson, another lawyer for the Lexington defendants, "is that the Justice Department is using a Federal grand jury to obtain information which would assist the FBI in the apprehension of suspects already under indictment--and that is just not the function of the grand jury."

Imprisonment for contempt before a grand jury can last until the defendant agrees to cooperate with the grand jury or the term of the grand jury expires. In New Haven, the present grand jury will terminate in April unless it is extended to continue its investigation.

The term of the Lexington grand jury extends until April, 1976. Attorneys for the six there feel they will have a decision on an appeal they intend to file in less than 30 days.

The legal team for Grusse and Turgeon is filing a petition for a re-hearing which if approved will give the question of FBI use of grand juries a hearing before the full Supreme Court.

"This appeal won't help our clients," explained Cookie Polan for the Grusse and Turgeon defense, "since they will be out of jail before it gets to the Supreme Court. But it can bring a full hearing on the issue to the Supreme Court."

"We feel it is very important for the women's movement and other political activists to be supportive on this issue," stressed Cookie Polan. "We see this as an attack on the women's movement. It is an effort to create distrust among women."

"The only way to deal with the FBI and grand juries is for everyone to refuse to talk. Whether you feel you know anything or not, it is an act of solidarity to refuse to talk."

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DON'T TALK TO THE FBI OR GRAND JURY!!!

If you have any information about FBI harassment of activists in your area, let us know. If you hear any rumors about grand juries forming to investigate political activities in your area get in touch with us. Our strength is in not being isolated and knowing what is going on in other parts of the country. Most importantly, if the FBI comes around, know your rights. Don't talk and don't lie. Tell them to go away and then get legal advice.

[See packets #679 and 675 for background and photo. see graphics this packet also.]

FOURTH BLACK CONVICTED IN ATMORE-HOLMAN TRIALS; JOHNNY HARRIS SENTENCED TO DEATH

BREWTON, Alabama (LNS)--Johnny Harris, one of nine black prisoners known as the Atmore-Holman Brothers, was found guilty by an all-white, all-male jury on February 28 and sentenced to death.

Harris is the sixth of the nine defendants charged with murder to be brought to trial in the last month. Four have been convicted, one found innocent, and one had charges dropped for lack of evidence. Three others are awaiting trial.

Charges against the Atmore-Holman Brothers, all members of Inmates For Action (IFA), an Alabama prisoners organization created to fight for basic inmate rights, stem from two separate incidents in January and March, 1974 in which two inmates and two guards were killed.

In January, 1974 IFA members and their supporters took two guards hostage at Atmore Prison Farm and demanded to speak with the media about prison conditions. Prison officials responded by ordering an attack in which an inmate and a guard were killed.

Two months later, IFA member Tommy Dotson was taken from his cell at Holman Prison by guards, his hands handcuffed behind his back. A fight broke out in the hall in which Dotson and a guard died.

Prison authorities maintain that other inmates had passed Dotson a knife and that he then attacked the five guards escorting him. All this is supposed to have happened despite the fact that Dotson was handcuffed and the fact that the two prisoners charged in the death of the guard were locked in solitary the entire day of the incident. Inmate witnesses charge that the guard died of a heart attack while participating in the fatal beating of Dotson.

As a result of the Atmore-Holman incidents a total of 45 prisoners were originally indicted. Charges against all but nine were dropped, leaving only active members of Inmates For Action to stand trial.

Under Alabama law, someone can be charged with murder even if they do not actually commit the crime but can be shown to be involved in some way. Seven of the defendants were charged with the death of the guard at Atmore prison and two were charged in the death of the Holman guard. No indictments were issued concerning the death of the two prisoners.

Johnny Harris, who was indicted for murder in the Atmore incident, was found guilty in a one week trial. The trial had been moved from Brewton to Bay Minette, Alabama when the defense successfully argued that he could not receive a fair trial in Brewton because of pre-trial publicity.

Before the trial got under way the Alabama Court of Appeals ordered Judge Telefair Mashburn removed from the case for making racist remarks. Mashburn reportedly remarked to an assistant defense attorney, "Help him strike the jury, but don't help him free that nigger."

Harris's attorney, Morris Dees, argued in court that the state wanted to make an example of Harris by giving him the death penalty, noting that under

Alabama law a person serving a life sentence convicted of murder must be given the death penalty. Of the 45 originally indicted, only Harris was serving a life term.

Trials of the other three defendants convicted lasted only one day. Receiving their sentences on the same day the jury was picked, Oscar Johnson and Grover, McCorvey, two of the Atmore defendants, were found guilty of murder and sentenced to 31 years and life respectively. In another one day trial, Lincoln Heard was convicted of murder and also given a life sentence.

The two defendants charged with murder in the Holman incident, Anthony Paradise and Edward Ellis, were ordered acquitted by the judge for lack of evidence.

Three other Atmore-Holman Brothers are still to be tried, two of which will be starting soon. The trial of the third, Francis X. Moore, the only defendant who has already served his jail time, has been moved to June thus forcing him to remain in jail until then in lieu of \$40,000 bail.

In addition to the murder charges, four Atmore-Holman Brothers face further trials on charges of "assault with intent to commit murder."

* * *

(For more information write: Atmore-Holman Brothers Defense Committee, 802 6th St. North, Birmingham, Alabama or phone (205) 933-0135.)

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WIN PROGRAM DEAD AT SIX MONTHS--WAS A BORN LOSER

WASHINGTON (LNS)--Several months after the rest of the population recognized its death, President Ford's Whip Inflation Now (WIN) program was officially buried March 8 by the Citizens' Action Committee, a "volunteer citizens' action group" set up by Gerald Ford.

The WIN program was born October 8, 1974 before the Ford administration officially admitted the country is in a serious recession. WIN immediately became the target of jokes and criticism from those who recognized it would do nothing to solve the nation's economic problems. The program was initially financed by a \$150,000 donation from the Advertising Council, an association of advertising agencies.

WIN did have friends in high places though. Sears Roebuck, Ford Motor Company and Coca Cola, among other, incorporated the slogan into their advertising. Mazda Motors of America spent \$85,000 in November alone to work WIN into its advertising.

Days Inn of America, a chain of luxury motels, prominently displayed WIN messages on 500 red, white and blue billboards in 19 states and even Ronald McDonald got into the act by showing up on Saturday morning cartoon shows offering kids free "McWIN" buttons.

One New England restaurant was so enthusiastic about WIN that it fired a waitress who refused to wear a WIN button.

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JUSTICE DEPT. CLOSES INVESTIGATION INTO 1972
KILLINGS OF BLACK STUDENTS AT SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY;
NO INDICTMENTS RETURNED

WASHINGTON (LNS)--The Justice Department's investigation into the 1972 fatal shooting of two Black student activists at the predominantly Black Southern University in Louisiana was closed on February 24. Failing to return a single indictment, the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division asserted that "sufficient evidence...could not be developed to determine whether any specific individual had violated the federal criminal civil rights statutes"

The shots that killed Denver A. Smith and Leonard Douglas Brown on November 16, 1972, were fired during a battle between police and several hundred students at Southern University's administration building. The group had come to demand an explanation of the recent arrest on misdemeanor charges of four student activists. Shortly afterward, two of the protesters lay dead of buckshot wounds in the head.

"The inaction of the government comes as no surprise," noted Robert Eames, an attorney for the Black People's Committee of Inquiry, an independent community investigation formed shortly after the shootings. "The Justice Department as well as local law enforcement agencies have not evidenced any general concern for the safety and livelihood of Black people. The grand juries have been used simply to quash the incident."

The Black People's Committee of Inquiry concluded that both students died as a direct result of shotgun fire by law enforcement officers showing "clear, demonstrative, and wanton disregard for human life." It also found that the school administration acted in bad faith regarding agreements with students, suspensions, firings and the use of arrests "to suppress legitimate student dissent."

Events leading up to the shootings stemmed from a series of protests at Southern University set off, in part, by the letter of resignation of a Black instructor on October 16, 1972. Soon afterward, "we decided to take steps in putting an end to this systematic plot to rid Southern of relevant Black instructors," explained Students United, a group of activist students.

In the previous months, several activist faculty members had been forced to resign. One of the first to be purged from the Southern University faculty in 1972 was Alex Willingham, an organizer of the Committee of Blacks Against Oppression. Willingham had been involved in supporting the predominantly Black local of the International Longshoreman's Association when it refused to unload a ship full of chrome ore from Rhodesia in April, 1972. More than 300 S.U. students and faculty participated in the boycott against the importing companies, which included Union Carbide and the Foote Corporation.

Then in the fall of 1972, only a couple of weeks before the fatal shootings, students had demonstrated in Baton Rouge against the oil companies' discriminatory hiring policies, as well as complicity by Southern University and the state government with the industry.

ist forces which grant various monies to Southern University, such as Gulf Oil Company, IBM, etc.," explained Students United. "For instance Gulf Oil Company comes to the Southern University campus and recruits students to work for them. These students leave Southern University never understanding that Gulf Oil Company aids Portugal in her atrocities against African People in Angola, Guinea-Bissau, and Mozambique."

In the four weeks following, members of Students United articulated their demands that students participate in decision-making at Southern University; that programs at the school be directed toward developing Black consciousness; that the University's resources be directed at serving the Black community, relative to the needs of African people throughout the world.

Soon frustrated by the administration's non-cooperation in attending a scheduled meeting, students began to boycott classes on October 20. Three days later, students presented specific demands for change to S.U. President Leon Netterville.

Further dealings with Netterville led to the organization of a demonstration October 24, in which 1,000 students marched on the state capitol. The protest, in which students demanded the replacement of Netterville, followed earlier campus demonstrations involving more than 25% of the 9,000 students.

Students remained unsatisfied when the all-white State Board of Education sided with administrators at an October 26 meeting. The boycott continued -- by then about 80% effective. And on October 31, officials closed the school when students marched on the administration building saying they would personally escort Netterville off campus.

As activists continued to mobilize support, almost 300 heavily armed sheriff deputies and city police moved on campus November 8. Boycott organizers urged students to steer clear of the armed police.

But when students discovered that four students had been arrested November 16 at 4:00 in the morning, they gathered at the administration building to demand an explanation for the arrests.

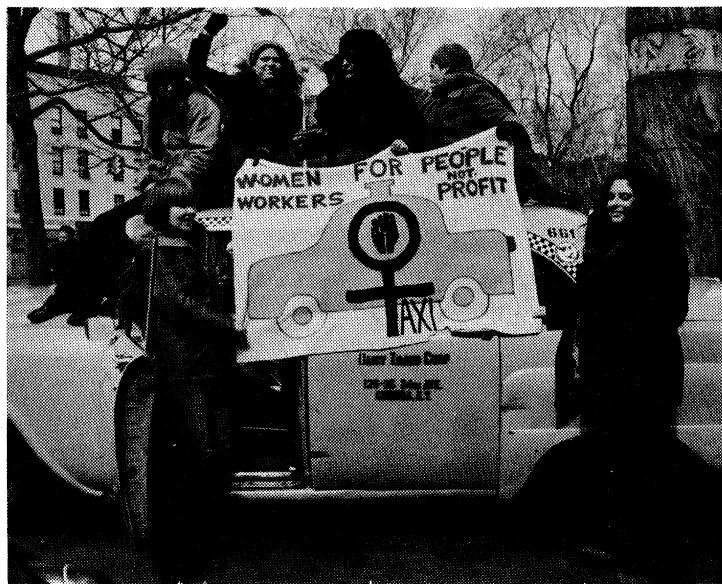
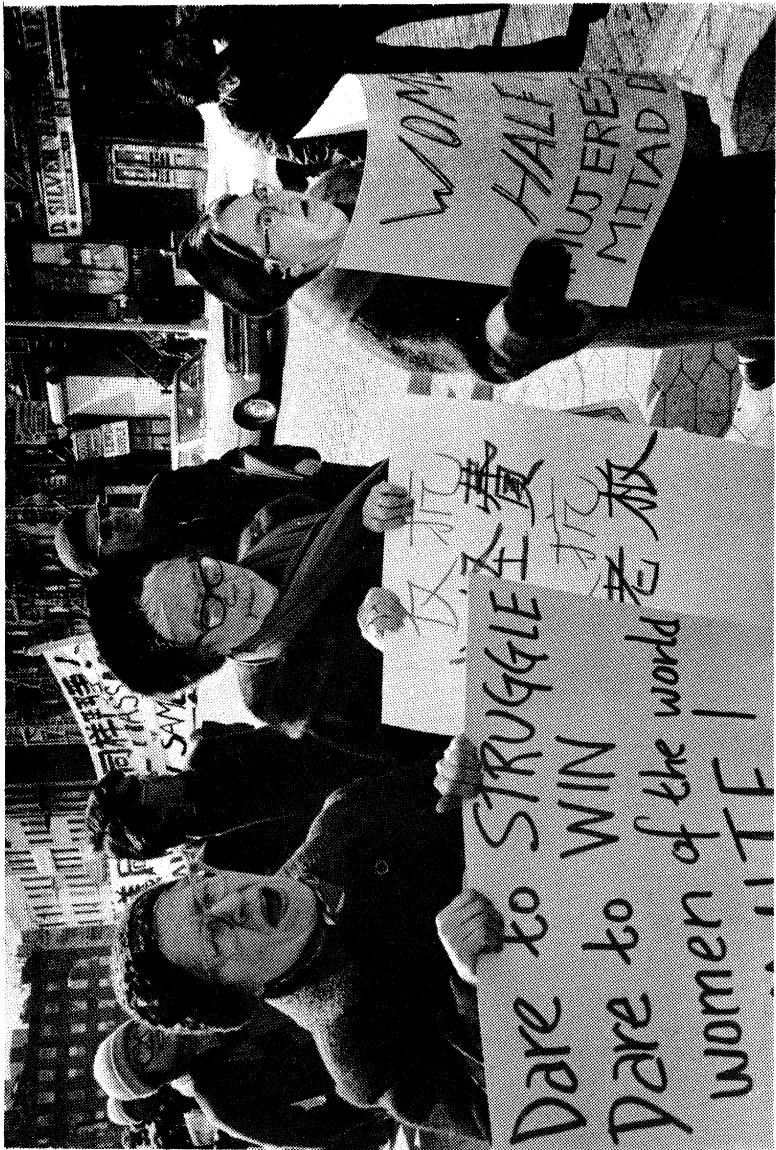
While accounts of the incident differ greatly, it is generally agreed that County Sheriff Al Amiss and a squad of deputies opened up on the building with tear gas. As some of the students fled the building, they picked up tear gas canisters and threw them back at the deputies.

First hand accounts reported that police then lowered their riot guns and fired gas point blank into the crowd. Two of the guns contained number three buck shot. The last two students to flee the building dropped to the pavement.

"The November 16th murders," wrote Students United in an open letter at the time, "clearly show that the 'White Political Machine' inside this country will not tolerate Black people who are trying to direct so-called Black institutions (S.U.) toward nation-building and correcting the problems faced by the Black community."

After the shootings, the Louisiana Attorney General formed a Special Commission of Inquiry. But not a single indictment was returned by the federal grand jury that met for six days in May, 1974.

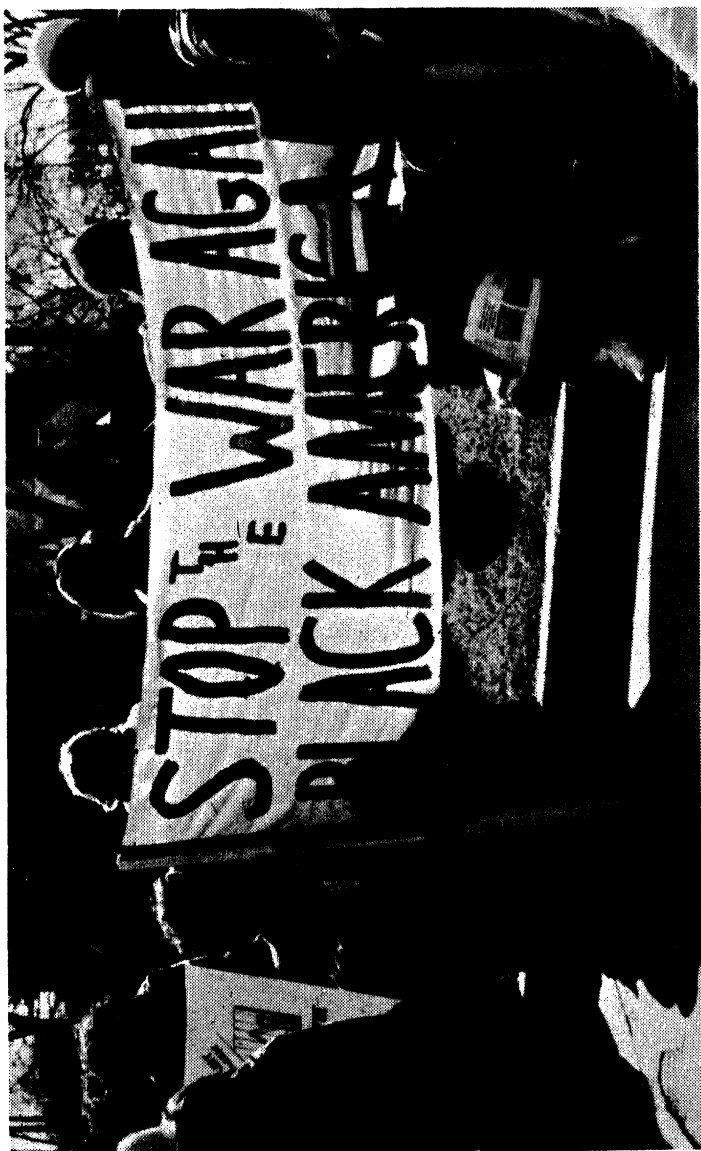
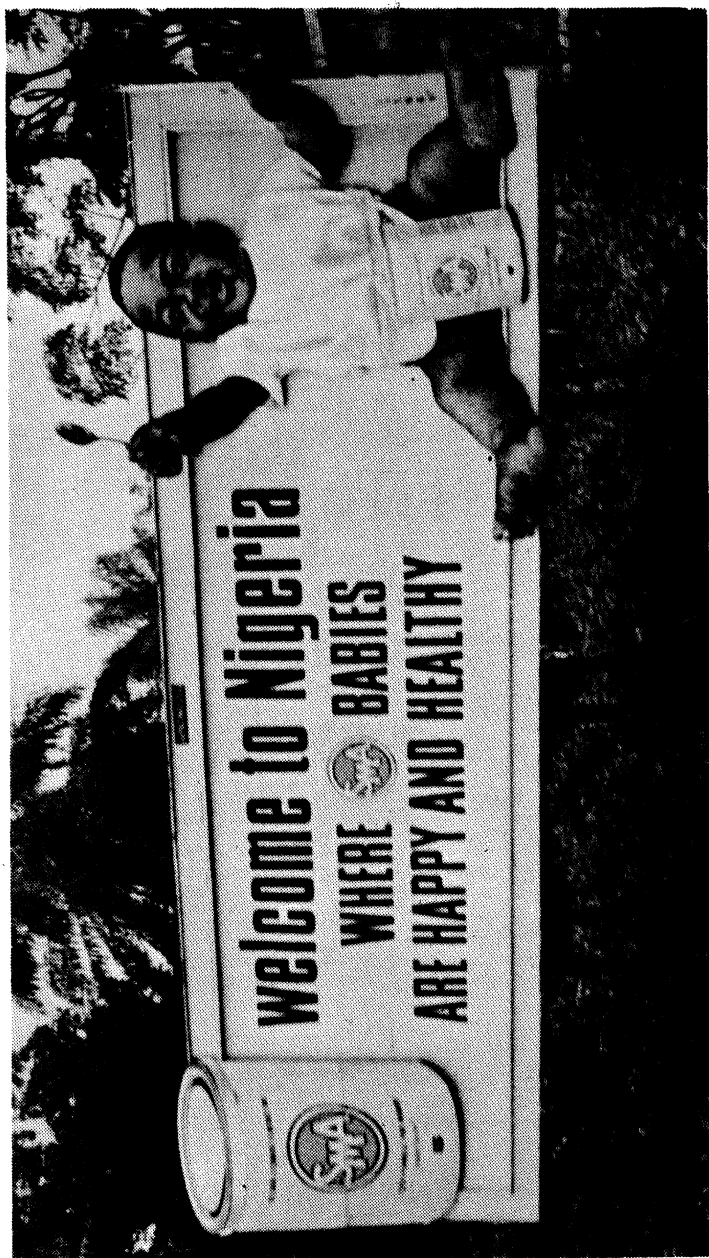
"Historically," said Students United after the



Photographs from the March 8th International Women's Day march in New York City. They include the Wall of Respect for Women mural on the Lower East side, rank and file taxi drivers, local 1199 workers and puppets from Philadelphia.

SEE THE STORY IN THE NEXT ISSUE

CREDIT: LNS Women's Graphics



TOP RIGHT: Woman breast-feeding in Guinea

CREDIT: Marcel Ganzin/FAO/LNS

SEE STORY PAGE 1

TOP LEFT: Billboard advertising baby food in Lagos, Nigeria. Multinational food companies actively push their products in the Third World.

See next packet for ad for baby milk formula

SEE STORY ON PAGE 1

MIDDLE RIGHT: Naples barracks protesting transfer of two USS Little Rock brothers to jail in Spain. NSA is Naval Support Administration base where the Little Rock brothers were awaiting courts-martial.

CREDIT: GI NEWS/LNS

SEE STORY PAGE 4

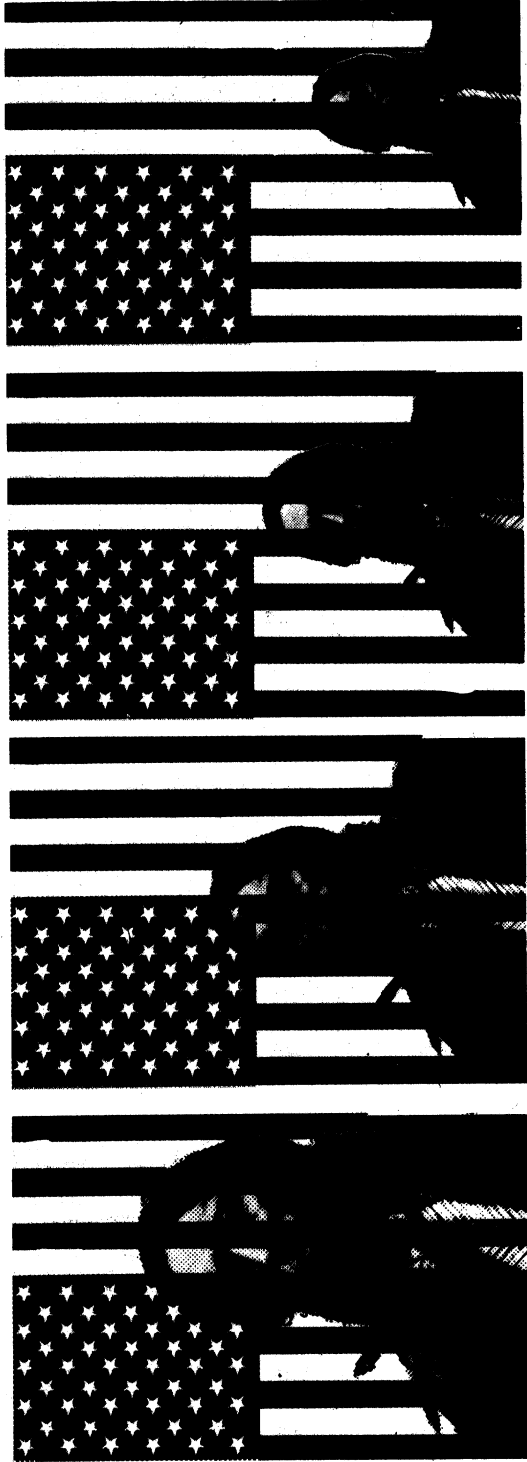
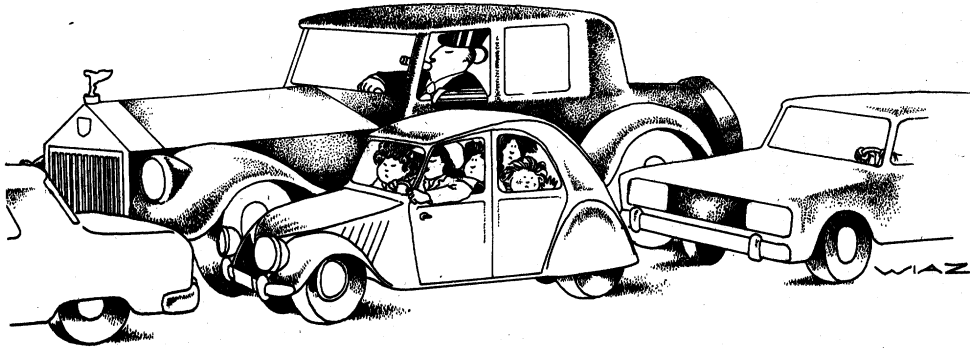
BOTTOM LEFT: Support demonstration for the Atmore-Holman brothers in Birmingham, Alabama February 8

CREDIT: WORKERS WORLD/LNS

SEE STORY PAGE 9

BOTTOM LEFT: graphic

CREDIT: CPF/MODERN TIMES/LNS



"If you want something,
you have to fight for it."



The Farmworkers Need You Now

TOP RIGHT: Father Eugene Boyle addresses final rally in Modesto California after the week long march from San Francisco.

SEE THE STORY ON PAGE 6.

CREDIT: Alejandro Stuart/LNS

TOP LEFT: Native American graphic. Repeat from cover.

CAN GO WITH THE REVIEW ON PAGE 3.

BOTTOM RIGHT: The Farmworkers need you now graphic. This is from a photo taken at the long march.

SEE THE STORY ON PAGE 6.

Photo by Mimi Plum CREDIT: LNS Women's Graphics.

MIDDLE LEFT: President Ford wearing a WIN button. Figure out your own caption!

SEE THE STORY ON PAGE 9.

BOTTOM LEFT: Graphic of Volkswagen and Rolls Royce.

CREDIT: Wiaz/LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR/LNS